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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

MICHAEL C. BAUERLEIN, surviving  
natural father of BROOKE LYNNE  
BAUERLEIN, deceased minor,  
individually and on behalf of all wrongful  
death beneficiaries, including SHANNON  
BAUERLEIN, surviving mother of  
BROOKE LYNNE BAUERLEIN,  
deceased minor; and PATRICIA JOELEE  
BAUERLEIN, through MICHAEL C.  
BAUERLEIN, her natural parent and next  
friend,

Plaintiff,

v.

EQUITY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES  
MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, an  
Illinois Corporation d/b/a LA  
MARIPOSA; LOTUS & WINDOWARE,  
INC., a California Corporation; JUMBO  
SURPLUS CORPORATION, a Taiwanese  
Corporation; JOHN and JANE DOES I-X;  
and BLACK and WHITE  
CORPORATIONS/ PARTNERSHIPS I-  
X,

Defendants.

No. CV-04-1904-PHX-SMM

**ORDER**

This case arises out of the death of Brooke Bauerlein (“Brooke”), who died of strangulation on May 15, 2003, when her neck was caught in a loop formed by multiple mini-blind pull cords joined together in a single tassel. The blind was manufactured by Defendant Jumbo Surplus Corporation (“Jumbo”) and distributed by Defendant Lotus & Windoware, Inc. (“Lotus”). Defendant Equity Residential Properties Management Corporation (“Equity”) owned the apartment complex in which the Bauerleins were

1 residing at the time of Brooke's death, as well as the apartment blinds. In September  
2 2004, Plaintiff Michael Bauerlein ("Michael") brought a wrongful death action on behalf  
3 of himself, Brooke's two-year-old sister Patricia Joelle Bauerlein ("Joelle"), and the  
4 statutory beneficiaries, including Brooke's mother, Shannon Bauerlein ("Shannon"). In  
5 October 2007, Lotus was dismissed from the case pursuant to a stipulation (Doc. 271).  
6 Later, in August 2008, Equity was similarly dismissed, leaving only Jumbo to defend the  
7 action (Doc. 297).

8 The Clerk of Court entered default against Jumbo on May 9, 2008 (Doc. 287).  
9 Plaintiffs subsequently filed for default judgment which the Court granted on June 6,  
10 2008 (Doc. 290). A hearing was scheduled to determine the amount of damages  
11 sustained by Plaintiffs as a result of Jumbo's actions. Prior to the hearing, Plaintiffs  
12 submitted an Application for Damages (Doc. 293) as well as a Supplementation of  
13 Damages in Support of Default Judgment (Doc. 304). At the hearing, the Court requested  
14 further briefing regarding damage awards in other Arizona wrongful death cases, and a  
15 Memorandum was submitted by Plaintiffs on December 19, 2008 (Doc. 308). After  
16 considering the briefing submitted and Plaintiffs' counsel's representations at the hearing,  
17 the Court finds as follows.

#### 18 **I. Issuance of Default Judgment**

19 Early on in the litigation, Jumbo availed itself of this Court through making several  
20 appearances through counsel and filing a handful of pleadings. In particular, Jumbo filed  
21 an Answer to Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint and a Cross Claim against Lotus on  
22 December 8, 2006 (Doc. 160); a Corporate Disclosure Statement also on December 8  
23 (Doc. 161); an Amended Corporate Disclosure Statement on December 15, 2006 (Doc.  
24 164); an Amended Answer on December 20, 2006 (Doc. 165); and a Motion to  
25 Amend/Correct Motion for Leave to Amend on March 27, 2007 (Doc. 190). However, on  
26 May 7, 2007, the Court granted the withdrawal of Eric L. Samore, Thomas J. Lyman, III,  
27 and Molly A. Arranz from representing Jumbo (Doc. 200). The next day, Jumbo's last  
28 remaining counsel of record, James J. Osborne, also withdrew from the case (Doc. 202).

1 In granting the withdrawal of James Osborne, the Court ordered that “Defendant  
2 Jumbo shall have thirty (30) days from the entry of this Order to file a Notice of  
3 Appearance of its new counsel with the Court. Failure to secure counsel will result in the  
4 Court striking Jumbo’s answer and the entry of default against Jumbo.” (Doc. 202)  
5 Counsel failed to file a Notice of Appearance on behalf of Jumbo within the required  
6 thirty-day time period. Because Jumbo is a corporation, under Licht v. America West  
7 Airlines, 40 F.3d 1058, 1059 (9th Cir. 1994), Jumbo was not permitted to appear in this  
8 matter unless represented by counsel.

9 By having appeared before the Court and filed motions, Jumbo availed itself of the  
10 Court and participated in this action. These actions demonstrate Jumbo was properly  
11 served in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4. Once its counsel withdrew  
12 in May of 2007, Jumbo chose not to retain new counsel or further defend against this  
13 action. Consequently, the Clerk of Court entered default against Jumbo pursuant to Rule  
14 55(a) (Doc. 287), and default judgment was later granted by the Court in an Order dated  
15 June 6, 2008 (Doc. 290).

## 16 **II. Damages Determination**

17 In Plaintiffs’ Application for Damages, filed after the grant of default judgment by  
18 the Court, Plaintiffs sought \$3,000,000 in damages, exclusive of any set offs and/or  
19 credits against Jumbo, to compensate Plaintiffs for emotional, funeral, death, and  
20 business-related damages associated with Brooke’s death (Doc. 293 ¶2). Plaintiffs’  
21 support for their damages claim is detailed below.

### 22 **A. Pain and Suffering**

23 In Michael’s Affidavit accompanying the Application for Damages, he states that  
24 Brooke’s death had caused him to suffer “nightmares, headaches, nausea, depression,  
25 sadness and has otherwise affected every aspect of [his] life.” (Doc. 293, Aff. ¶22) In  
26 addition, Michael claims he “became depressed and was unable to work effectively on my  
27 business.” (Id. ¶23) The depression, nightmares, and nausea continue to the present day.  
28 (Id. ¶¶ 24-25) Likewise, Shannon’s Affidavit states that she was treated for depression,

1 post-traumatic stress disorder and panic disorders following Brooke's death (Doc 296,  
2 Aff. ¶16). Additionally, she claims she suffers from nightmares and sleeplessness and  
3 sometimes is "virtually housebound with grief." (Id.¶19)

4 **B. Loss of Consortium**

5 Michael and Shannon also claim to have suffered a "loss of companionship,  
6 comfort, support, love, and affection from Brooke Lynne Bauerlein." (Doc. 293, Aff. ¶32;  
7 Doc. 296, Aff. ¶20) Furthermore, Michael states that Brooke was a "very caring and  
8 nurturing young girl and was the type of person whom [they] had hoped, realistically,  
9 would take care of me in my old age." (Doc. 293, Aff. ¶33)

10 **C. Medical, Funeral, and Burial Expenses**

11 Michael claims \$11,927.29 in medical and funeral bills in his Affidavit  
12 accompanying the Application of Damages (Doc. 293, Aff. ¶31). The medical expenses  
13 includes the cost of counseling for Michael following Brooke's death.

14 **D. Lost Business Profits**

15 In the Damage Supplement submitted by Plaintiffs, it states that at the time of  
16 Brooke's death, Michael ran his own business called Michael's Magic (Doc. 304 ¶5).  
17 Following Brooke's death on May 15, 2003, Michael was forced to close the business  
18 (Id.) Plaintiffs allege that in the two years between the closing of Michael's Magic and  
19 the opening of another business, Michael lost approximately \$60,000 in wages which they  
20 attribute to the death of Brooke (Id.¶6).

21 After considering the Affidavits and briefing provided by Plaintiffs, the Court  
22 finds a total award of \$1,250,000 to be appropriate to compensate Plaintiffs for their  
23 emotional distress, funeral and medical expenses, and lost wages. This award will be  
24 split equally between Michael and Shannon Bauerlein.

25 **III. Punitive Damages**

26 In their Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiff had also requested punitive  
27 damages (Doc. 47). However, the Court finds a punitive damage award is not warranted  
28 in this case. Punitive damages serve dual purposes, to punish the wrongdoer and to deter

1 similar conduct by others in the future. Under Arizona law, evidence of “gross  
 2 negligence” or “reckless disregard of the circumstances” is not sufficient for punitive  
 3 damages. Volz v. Coleman Co., 155 Ariz. 567, 570 (1987). Rather, the punitive damage  
 4 standard requires “something more” than gross negligence. Rawlings v. Apodaca, 151  
 5 Ariz. 149, 161 (1986). In Volz, the Supreme Court of Arizona articulated the meaning  
 6 behind this “something more” language. The Court explained, “The ‘something more’ is  
 7 the evil mind, which is satisfied by evidence that ‘defendant’s wrongful conduct was  
 8 motivated by spite, actual malice, or intent to defraud’ or defendant’s ‘conscious and  
 9 deliberate disregard of the interest and rights of others.’” 155 Ariz. at 570 (quoting Gurule  
 10 v. Ill. Mut. Life and Casualty Co., 152 Ariz. 600, 602 (1987)). Punitive damages are not  
 11 warranted unless “defendant acted with a knowing or culpable state of mind, or  
 12 defendant’s conduct was so egregious that an evil mind can be inferred.” Gurule, 152  
 13 Ariz. at 601. In the absence of other evidence of an evil mind, an award of punitive  
 14 damages is not justified simply because a manufacturer continues to market a product.  
 15 Volz, 155 Ariz. at 570.

16 Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint generally pleads its punitive/exemplary  
 17 damages claim, stating,

18 At all material times, Defendants acted with an evil mind when they  
 19 manufactured, constructed, designed, installed, prepared, assembled, tested,  
 20 advertised, promised, rented, labeled and supplied said Apartment with  
 21 window blinds in question and their component parts with reckless  
 indifference to the consequences and other disregard for the safety of the  
 decedent and Plaintiff.

22 (Doc. 47). However, there is little indication from the pleadings or facts of the case that  
 23 Jumbo’s conduct was motivated by spite, malice, or an intent to defraud or was caused by  
 24 a conscious and deliberate disregard of other’s rights. The Court does not find evidence  
 25 of the “something more” that is needed for punitive damages, and thus, no punitive  
 26 damages will be awarded to Plaintiffs.  
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1 **IV. Motion to Strike**

2 Following the Court's granting of Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment against  
3 Jumbo, a Statement of Responsibility was received by the Court from Jumbo (Doc. 302).  
4 Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Strike this Statement of Responsibility (Doc. 305). After  
5 consideration of the arguments, the Court will grant this Motion. The Statement of  
6 Responsibility was filed ex parte by Jumbo. As a corporation, Jumbo can only be  
7 represented by counsel, and thus, any attempt by Jumbo to file documents without legal  
8 counsel is not permitted. Licht v. America West Airlines, 40 F.3d 1058, 1059 (9th Cir.  
9 1994).

10 Accordingly,

11 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiffs are awarded \$1,250,000 in damages,  
12 to be split equally between Michael and Shannon Bauerlein. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b).

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED GRANTING** Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Doc.  
14 302 (Doc. 305).

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED STRIKING** Statement of Responsibility (Doc.  
16 302).

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court shall terminate this action.

18 DATED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2009.

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Stephen M. McNamee  
United States District Judge